

fair condition and will recover, except perhaps E. A. Cullen, of 367 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, who has a terribly shattered right arm and thigh; Pat McElroy, of 107 Ontario street, Chicago, who has a bad wound in the abdomen, and C. Fred Pruner, of 1515 White street, Philadelphia, whose skull is terribly injured.

#### HE WOULD NOT SURRENDER.

One of the Pinkertons' Said to Have Blown Out His Own Brains.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.) PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—The special train having aboard the remnant of the Pinkerton detective force that was overcome by the Homestead strikers reached Germantown Junction about 11:30 last night. About forty of the men who were in the train left the train, which then proceeded on its way to New York.

The Philadelphians took a way train to Broad street station, where they arrived about 12:15. They were an unshaven, grimy, bedraggled, weary, bruised and bloodstained lot of men.

Many newspaper reporters were waiting the Philadelphians, but one fellow, who seemed to have been in charge, ordered them not to say anything or even to acknowledge that they were Pinkerton detectives. Three of the men were caught beyond the espionage of this watchful person, taken freely enough.

THEIR AMMUNITION WAS GIVING OUT. According to the story told by the three Pinkerton men, during that long day on board the barge they spent their time in seeking for cracks in the side of the boat to fire the machine guns. They thought, at a disadvantage, for the men on shore could see into the open ends of the barge and pick off any man who approached too closely towards the opening, and in addition the bullets from the rifles of the Homestead strikers were continually plying the boiler-plate sides of the barge.

On towards 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday their ammunition began to grow low, and the question of an unconditional surrender was brought up.

One man opposed the idea strenuously, but finally the rest of the men decided to run up a white flag. Finding the sentiment was going against him, the man who opposed surrendering became more vehement than ever in his opposition. He said that he would not surrender; that death was preferable to crawling ashore like whipped dogs, and that he for one would fight it out to the end.

According to the men telling the story, there were sharpshooters on the shore, and one of these said to the man who preferred death to surrender:

"You—, if you do not agree to come in, I will blow your brains out."

The reply was: "I will not come in and I am going out to the end to die."

TURNED HIS PISTOL AGAINST HIMSELF AND FIRED.

Turning towards the open end of the boat the man walked that way. In his hand was a Colt's revolver, and while the rest of his companions were bravely watching him walk towards the end of the boat he suddenly raised the pistol to his head, pulled the trigger and fired back on the dead deck, with his brains oozing out on the already blood-soaked boards.

This tragedy, coming so fast upon so many others, took the last particle of courage out of the detectives, and they at once surrendered.

The story of the terrible gunfight between the lines of infuriated workmen has already been told. The three survivors shud-

dered when they spoke of it and tenderly rubbed their bruised bodies.

#### Sympathy from Chicago Workmen.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The Carpenters' Council and the Painters' Council have passed resolutions extending sympathy to the strikers at Homestead, Pa., and denouncing Mr. Carnegie for employing Pinkerton men against the interests of his employees. If the provisions of the Carpenters' Council will assist the 7,000 members of each to help the men who are out in their fight.

#### No More Pinkertons in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., July 8.—Gov. Hunt yesterday refused to renew the license of the Pinkertons. The use of the Pinkertons at the Colorado strike has aroused the feeling of the Colorado workmen against their employment in this State.

#### Anti-Pinkerton Bill in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 8.—A bill will be introduced into the General Assembly at Frankfort, prohibiting the employment of Pinkerton men in Kentucky.

#### IS THIS A CRAZY MILL HAND?

A Wild-Eyed Fellow at Police Headquarters from Homestead.

A man brought to the police, caused considerable excitement at Police Headquarters this forenoon. He inquired for the chief of police and was first shown into Supt. Byrne's office where Supt. Frank Mangin was in charge.

Afterwards he was taken to Inspector Stern's office, where Supt. Bird was in charge. He looked desperate, and said to Supt. Bird:

"I'm in destitute circumstances. I want the chief of police to take care of me."

Supt. Bird tried to find out who he was and where he came from, but it was impossible to make him talk in a rational manner.

He finally became belligerent, and Supt. Bird told a man to put him out. He fought hard, but was finally ejected and walking down the street disappeared in the crowd.

The stranger told a young man who showed him where Police Headquarters was, that he had come from Homestead. It is thought he may be one of the locked-out workmen of the Carnegie Steel Mills who had to make his escape from the riot and bloodshed at Homestead.

#### TO DENOUNCE PINKERTONS.

A Mass-Meeting Called by the Socialists for Monday Night.

The Social Section of this city has called a mass-meeting for next Monday evening in Union square, to denounce the Pinkertons for their bloody work at Homestead. Charles Sotheran, August Wadings, and Adolph Jachtowicz have charge of the arrangement.

Resolutions were adopted at the meeting of the section last night declaring that the even a Pinkerton agent is a criminal, a blot upon civilization and a crime against humanity. No fighting iron-workers at Homestead the section sent their sympathies.

#### Twelve in a Cell.

Nell Nelson in next Sunday's World writing of the children of Hamburg will tell the circumstances of a family of twelve living in a cellar. They have 25 cents a day for the rent of a single room and a stove. All the children are under 10 years of age. The mother is a widow and has no other means of support.

## PINKERTONS RETURN.

Wounded, Sore and Hungry They Come Back from Homestead.

Carnegie's Local Manager Says There is Nothing to Arbitrate.

No More Pinkertons Will Be Sent to Garrison's Mills.

A special train from Pittsburgh, having on board 270 of the bruised and battered Pinkerton detectives, who were driven out of Homestead, Pa., rolled into the Pennsylvania Depot at Jersey City at 9:30 this morning.

The train was left Pittsburgh at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and its slow progress was due to the fact that it had been side-tracked for every passing freight train along the route, and the railroad employees and dispatchers had treated it with less respect than an ordinary passenger train.

The moment that the Pinkerton army was told to make a move from the hands of the desperate mob at Carnegie's it was in a worse position than when it left.

Most of the men in the party had been out of work and were glad of the opportunity to make \$25.00 a day. When we got to Pittsburgh and found that we were to carry Winchester rifles and wear badges, many of the men became frightened, for they suspected there would be fighting.

The Chicago men numbered 125, and seemed to be trained riflemen. They began the fighting when the barge came to the shore. Many of the New York and Philadelphia men refused to go on deck when they heard the shooting and hid under their bunks.

Four of the "specials" were ex-police men from the Guttenberg race track. One of them said: "We went out with the Pinkerton party to accept places as watchmen. When we reached Pittsburgh we found out what sort of a job we were in. Fully 75 percent of the men were deceived."

When the firing began I went to the Captain as spokesman, and asked that the firing from the boat be stopped and a flag of truce be run up. The Captain cursed me and said: "You will not get out of here unless you fight your way out."

Finally, when we saw that the mob were making preparations to burn the barge we became desperate, and fifty of us got together and told the leaders that if they would not do anything we would throw them overboard. This brought them to their senses, and they agreed to surrender. Many of the men had valises and trunks filled with clothes. These were all destroyed. This bring-

ing us out there under false representations and then deserting us is the most barbarous piece of business I ever heard of."

Another man said: "We were subjected to the most horrible abuse after we surrendered. We were known down and beaten with the butts of rifles and shotguns, and most of us were robbed of our money, watches and other valuables while we were being driven like a lot of sheep to slaughter through the streets from the boat to the rink and Opera-House."

With the exception of crusts of bread given us last night, not one of us had tasted food since Tuesday evening. We had not a glass of a show in that boat, and it was simply a choice between surrendering or being killed like rats in a trap."

Thomas Clifford, who is a white-bearded, broad-chested man and who lives in Jersey City, said he never expected to get out of Homestead alive. "I was personally acquainted with Capt. Hein in New York," he said, "but did not know he was a Pinkerton agent. One day last week he sent me a letter asking me to go to Ohio as a watchman. I was ignorant of the plans and expected steady employment. I would not go through the experience again for a corner lot on Broadway."

Thomas Conners, one of the Pinkerton men killed at Homestead, live at the Montgomery flats in Montgomery street, in this city. He was unmarried, and lived with his mother, sister and married brother.

Half an hour after the arrival of the special at Jersey City this morning the Pinkerton men had dispersed and not a trace of them was seen. They scattered in all directions as soon as the ferry-boats landed them on this side of the river and in Brooklyn.

#### LABOR MEN LIKE THE PLAN.

Arbitration Is the Only Proper Way to Settle Such Disputes.

The suggestion of The World that a commission composed of Gov. McKinley, of Ohio; Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania; and Terence V. Powderly, chief executive officer of the Knights of Labor, be appointed to arbitrate the differences between the Carnegie and their employees at Homestead, meets with the universal approval of representative labor men in this city.

The general opinion is that the three men directly represent the three sides most interested in the Homestead trouble—McKinley, the sponsor of the law which was enacted, as he declares, to maintain and enhance the standard of wages of American labor; Pattison, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and Powderly, the army of wage-workers.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, declined to pass an opinion on the personnel of the Commission to an Evening World reporter this morning, but said he heartily indorsed the idea of arbitration. "To men," he said, "I had sought in vain for a conference with the Carnegies, but had been snubbed at every turn. Arbitration is the method employed by organized labor to settle differences arising between capital and labor, and therefore I could not do otherwise than approve of The World's suggestion."

George William Ivory, of the Electric Wiremen, said:

"As a laboring man I sympathize most heartily with The World's suggestion for immediate arbitration of the sad state of affairs at Homestead. I also like the names proposed. Pattison and Powderly are two well-known men, and the third, McKinley, the exponent of the principles embodied in his law to enable and make happier and more prosperous the American wage-earner and at the same time protect such men as Carnegie

and other multi-millionaires. It would put McKinley in a place where he would have to explain to the American workman why the chief benefactor of his law should find it necessary to employ Pinkerton assassins to shoot down the American laborer who asked only for fair treatment and fair wages, while that benefactor was away in Scotland enjoying the real fruits of that law and his employees were starving with their lives attempts to pauperize them. By all means let us have the Commission appointed. Let's hear McKinley's explanation. All the nation is waiting for it. But I would suggest that Gompers be substituted for Powderly, inasmuch as the Amalgamated Association is affiliated with the organization of which he is the head."

Edward McLaughlin, delegate of Progressive Painters Union No. 6—The time is opportune and the suggestion should be acted upon without delay. It would give an opportunity to the three exponents of the parties most interested. Everybody, especially the laboring man, wants to know what explanation McKinley can make of this state of affairs. Carnegie, the greatest beneficiary of McKinley's law, is shooting down his employees by opposing the substitution of European pauper labor for intelligent Americans. I hope The World's idea will be carried out.

A. J. Heinrich, delegate of Marble Cutters' Helpers Union—I approve of the suggestion, but would prefer Mills to Pattison. McKinley and Mills represent the two extremes of the tariff question, which is one of the issues the laboring men recognize in this fight. Either Powderly or Gompers would do for the third party.

Nothing to Arbitrate.

Carnegie's Local Manager Says the Matter Can't Be Settled That Way.

The proposition of arbitration contained in The World editorial as a means of bringing about a speedy adjustment of the trouble at Homestead and suggesting as arbitrators Gov. McKinley, of Ohio; Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania; and Terence V. Powderly, of Pennsylvania, was received with interest by the Carnegie people in this city. The suggestion was generally well received, and the verdict was that the Carnegie people ought to avail themselves of the opportunity and avoid the further shedding of blood.

The suggestion of the names of the three prominent individuals to constitute the Board of Arbitration was declared to be very wise, because each represented a distinct and radical principle.

It was said on all sides that the trouble had reached such a crisis that anything and everything should be done that would tend towards preventing the sacrificing of more lives.

The selection of Gov. McKinley, the father of the law purporting to maintain and increase American workmen's wages, was regarded as wise and proper, while Gov. Pattison as the chief executive of Pennsylvania, it was believed, would in his official capacity look after the interests of the state. Mr. Powderly as a representative of organized labor, it was said, would protect the interests of the workmen in the arbitration.

MANAGER SCHOONMAKER'S VIEW.

S. L. Schoonmaker, agent for the Carnegie Association in this city, when seen at his office in the Bank of America building, at 44 Wall street, this morning, was one of the first to declare that the idea of arbitration was a good one. "The combination of Gov. McKinley, Gov. Pattison and Mr. Powderly," he said, "is very strong, but the

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SOLID SILVER HUNTING WATCH, OAK case, stem-wind, set, with 15-year guarantee, \$10.  
A SOLID SILVER LADY'S WATCH, stem-wind, set, with 15-year guarantee, \$8.  
A SOLID COIN SILVER BOY'S WATCH, hunting-case, engraved, stem-wind, set, with 15-year guarantee, \$5.  
A SOLID SILVER GENTS' HUNTING-CASE Watch, stem-wind, set, with 15-year guarantee, \$12.  
A SOLID GOLD LADY'S WATCH, BEAUTIFUL case, engraved, stem-wind, set, with 15-year guarantee, \$12.  
A VERY HEAVY SOLID 14-CARAT GOLD Hunting Case Watch, stem-wind, set, with 15-year guarantee, \$25.  
LADIES' SOLID GOLD HUNTING WATCH, OAK case, stem-wind, set, with 15-year guarantee, \$12.  
LADIES' SOLID GOLD STEM-WINDING Hunting Case Watch, stem-wind, set, with 15-year guarantee, \$10.  
A SOLID 14-CARAT GENTS' GOLD-FILLED Watch, with either stem-wind or Waltham movement, stem-wind, set, with 15-year guarantee, for \$15.  
A SOLID GOLD STOP-WATCH, WITH MECHANICAL CASE, stem-wind, set, with 15-year guarantee, for \$25.  
A GENUINE E. H. HOWARD & CO. WATCH, with 14-carat solid gold case, for \$35.00.



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question would naturally arise, would these gentlemen be willing to act in the suggested capacity?

"After all, arbitration does not enter into the consideration of the question at this time. I cannot see that there is anything to arbitrate. Mr. Fick in his statement to the press yesterday denied the situation when he declared that the matter now resolved itself into a question whether or not the proprietors or the workmen are to manage the works."

The statement has been so repeatedly made during the last few days by us that we did not propose to reduce the earnings of our employees below those of other Amalgamated men in other mills; that it must strike the ordinarily intelligent man that a question of ownership under existing circumstances is not a matter for arbitration.

"However, I am in no position to state what course our people will pursue to meet arising emergencies."

"According to advices from Pittsburgh this morning everything is quiet at the mills, which are at the mercy of the men."

Mr. Schoonmaker further said that he did not see any cause for the alarm at Homestead early this morning over the reported arrival of a fresh batch of Pinkerton men.

"No more Pinkerton men will be sent to

the mills by us," he said. "We will rely on the authorities to protect our works."

Robert Pinkerton was seen by an Evening World reporter, but that gentleman was increased at alleged untruthful stories published in the newspapers about himself. He said all patience in declaring that he had no opinion to express on the subject of arbitration or any other subject.

Open-Air Celebration at White Plains.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.) WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 8.—There will be a big open-air celebration in this town tomorrow, under the auspices of the Sons of the Revolution of Westchester County. There will be appropriate exercises in a large tent, and Frederick S. Tallmadge, President of the society of the Sons of the Revolution of New York, will make an address.

Twelve in a Cell.

Nell Nelson, in next Sunday's World, will tell the circumstances of a family of twelve living in a cellar. They cannot afford 25 cents a day for the rent of a single room and a stove. All the children are under 10 years of age. The mother is a widow and has no other means of support.

81,000 INSECT EXTERMINATOR, with death to all insects, cures their bites and stings. Non-poisonous and non-explosive. Also our Magic Roach Food, destroys roaches and water bugs, and every insect. S. A. HALL & CO., Mfg., New York.

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We close evenings at 6 o'clock, except on Saturday at 9 o'clock.



**ABOUT THE SUITS!**  
The Suits are made in stylish Sacks, Cutaways, Double-Breasted, Prince Alberts and Full Dress Suits. They're made of the most fashionable fabrics adaptable to Summer wear--of fine Serges, Fancy Worsteds, Scotch Tweeds, in all the latest colors; English Whipcords, Fine Clay Worsteds, Tibets, Cheviots and Fine French Cassimeres--a stock of over half a million of dollars--surely enough to suit anybody's taste in dress. They are made in our own factory, enabling us to ordinarily save the wearer from \$5 to \$10 on their purchase of a suit. In this great sale we save you twice as much as that.

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Parents who have boys to clothe during this hot weather for the City, Country or Seashore--for Dress or Knockabout wear--we have opened our bargain gates. Boy's Suits (for boys 4 to 14 yrs.) in a large variety of stylish materials, well made; sold always at \$6.00 and \$8.00, offered now at

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We ask you to take the hint. Such values as these will crowd the store. So don't get the tail end of this great offer.

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